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Mortality report of Rio de Janeiro, week ended September 11, 1904.

There were in all during this week 460 deaths. Of this number 1 was caused by yellow fever, a case taken ill last week, there being no new cases this week. Plague caused 3 deaths, but, on the other hand, there were 24 new cases of this disease, a greater number than has occurred in this city since the week ended December 13 of last year.

In former reports I have spoken of a slight recrudescence during the last month and have so noted on all bills of health. The figures since the beginning of this recrudescence are as follows: In May there were no cases of plague; in June there were 8 cases with 4 deaths; in July, 18 cases with 7 deaths; in August, week ended the 7th, 5 cases, 4 deaths; week ended the 14th, 5 cases, 2 deaths; week ended the 21st, 7 cases, 4 deaths; week ended 28th, 9 cases, 2 deaths; week ended September 4, 11 cases, 4 deaths; week ended September 11, the week under consideration, 24 cases and 3 deaths.

Variola is about the same as it has been for the last five weeks, the epidemic not yet being under control. This week it caused 141 deaths, with 306 new cases reported. This is a slight diminution from the previous week, when there were 342 cases and 174 deaths, the highest number of cases and deaths in any one week in this outbreak.

Measles caused 1 death; diphtheria and croup, 6; grippe, 12, and enteric fever, 1; beriberi, 1; malarial fevers, 6, and tuberculosis, 59. The deaths were divided as follows: Males, 242; females, 218; natives, 389; foreigners, 66; nationality unknown, 5. By ages as follows: Up to 1 year of age, 68; 1 to 5, 73; 5 to 10, 29; 10 to 20, 45; 20 to 30, 77; 30 to 40, 52; 40 to 50, 43; 50 to 60, 28; more than 60 years of age, 43; age unknown, 2. As regards localities where the deaths occurred, as follows: In dwellings, hotels, etc., 311; in civil hospitals, 81; in military hospitals, 6; in Santa Casa da Misericordia, 52; in asylums, convents, etc., 4; in ships in port, none; in places unknown, 6. The daily average of deaths for the week was 65.71, in comparison with 64.42 in the previous week, and with 48.28 during the corresponding week of last year. The annual coefficient at this rate of mortality, estimated per 1,000 of the population reckoned at 850,000, would be 28.29.

There were no deaths from scarlet fever, whooping cough, dysentery, or leprosy.

The highest range of the thermometer was on the 10th instant, 27.8° C., and the lowest on the same date, 16.4° C., with an average temperature for the week of 20.55° C. Rainfall, total, 8.31 mm.: daily average, 1.18 mm.

A cablegram was received here during the week from the commander of the South Atlantic Squadron, from St. Helena, asking in regard to the health of this port, and stating that the squadron expected to arrive here on the 24th instant. A cablegram was sent him, for which I furnished the figures of mortality from yellow fever, plague, and variola for the past four weeks. Whether or not the squadron will arrive after the reports sent is problematical.

During the week ended September 17 the following vessels leaving here for United States ports were inspected and issued bills of health. On the 12th instant the American barkentine *White Wings*, for Baltimore with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and with 4 new members of the crew; all members of the crew needing vaccination were vaccinated before sailing, and the Captain given a small, but sufficient,

supply of fresh virus, for use in case of an outbreak of smallpox on the ship at sea. On the 13th instant the Swedish barkentine *Julius Palm*, in stone ballast, for Santa Cruz, Cuba, no passengers, and with 5 new members of the crew while in this port, and on the 16th instant the Belgian steamship *Canova*, for New Orleans, via Barbados for disinfection, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel while here. As no one except the captain of the ship had been ashore in this port, I did not think it necessary to vaccinate the crew. The cargo was coffee. Both of the sailing vessels lay at wharves while here in port.

No other vessels left this port for the United States during the week under consideration.

Mortality report of Rio de Janeiro, week ended September 18, 1904.

During this week there were in all 371 deaths, a very considerable decrease. Of this number none were caused by yellow fever, but there was 1 new case of this disease, which case was taken to the São Sebastião hospital. Plague caused 7 deaths, with 18 new cases during the week, leaving at the week's end 47 cases in the plague hospital. Variola caused 119 deaths, with 349 new cases, 43 more than during the preceding week.

No deaths were caused by scarlet fever, enteric fever, beriberi, or leprosy. Measles caused 2 deaths; whooping cough, 2; diphtheria, 1; grippe, 14; dysentery, 3; malarial fevers, 4; and tuberculosis, 48.

The deaths were divided as follows: Males, 211; females, 160. Natives, 318; foreigners, 52; nationality unknown, 1. By ages, as follows: Less than 1 year of age, 61; more than this and up to 5 years, 64; 5 to 10, 23; 10 to 20, 35; 20 to 30, 59; 30 to 40, 50; 40 to 50, 31; 50 to 60, 13; more than 60 years, 35.

In regard to localities where the deaths occurred, as follows: In domiciles, hotels, etc., 253; in civil hospitals, 76; in military hospitals, 4; in Santa Casa da Misericórdia, 35; in asylums, convents, etc., 1; in ships in port, none; and in localities unknown, 2.

The daily average of deaths for the week was 53, in comparison with 65.71 during the preceding week and with 44.74 for the corresponding week of last year. This number of deaths would correspond to a yearly death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population of 22.82.

The highest temperature of the week was 27.1° C., on the 18th instant, and the lowest on the 15th instant, 18.1° C., giving an average for the week of 20.68° C.—i. e., a daily average.

The rainfall for the week was 38.27 mm., with a daily average of 5.46 mm.

With the exception of variola and the slight recrudescence of plague in this city, this report is the best one for many weeks.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended October 6, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 2; prevailing disease, malarial fever of mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.